

Kidney Diseases Made Incurable by the Alcohol in Liquid Kidney Remedies.

KIDNEY-WORT TABLETS

Mr. Jacob Koons, at Sixty-Seven Years, Cured of Stone and Catarrh of the Bladder.

The medical world has found a safe and positive specific for the cure of kidney and bladder diseases. For many years futile attempts have been made with liquid concoctions, all containing alcohol, but it has been found that the alcohol increases the kidney inflammation faster than the remedy can allay it. Mild cases of kidney trouble are often made incurable by these same liquid remedies.

This freedom from alcohol or any drug that can cause harmful after-effects is but one of the many reasons why Kidney-Wort Tablets alone, of all prepared remedies, have received the entire approval of the most careful practitioners.

If you have any doubt about what Kidney-Wort Tablets can do, read the following letter:

Sibley Co., New Auburn, Minn.,
February 23, 1903.

Since using Kidney-Wort Tablets the health of my kidneys has greatly improved. My complaint has been stone in the bladder and was of long standing. For the last four years I have had at times irritation and inflammation of the

bladder, with catarrh and frequent "calls" to urinate. Since taking the Kidney-Wort Tablets "calls" in the day-time are all right. I am 67 years old and in good health. I have done a great deal of doctoring in the last ten years, but received only temporary relief until the use of Kidney-Wort Tablets, two bottles of which completely cured me of kidney disease. I have tried six or eight physicians, but continued to suffer until Kidney-Wort Tablets took away all inflammation, heart palpitation and rheumatism. I urge every man and woman with weak or diseased kidneys to stop all other remedies and trust entirely to Kidney-Wort Tablets.

Respectfully yours,

JACOB KOONS.

If you suspect from backaches, sluggish urine and burning sensations, the beginnings of kidney trouble, your urine will tell the story. Let a small quantity stand twenty-four hours, and look for milky or cloudy or reddish deposits. Their presence means kidney disease. Kidney-Wort Tablets have cured thousands of just such cases. Trust them.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

An Estimate of This Year's Crop in the West.

ONE OF THE LARGEST EVER GROWN

Two Hundred Million Bushels of Winter Wheat to Be Harvested—The Wealth of Kansas—Profits of the Grower—Selling Methods Being Revolutionized.

Despite the floods, the rains, the fly and the rust, the middle west is gathering one of the greatest wheat crops in its history, says the special correspondent of the New York Post at Topeka. Beginning on the lower border of Oklahoma in the middle days of June and moving northward at the rate of twenty miles a day, three weeks behind its usual schedule, the ripening tinge of yellow has made its way northward. So rapidly has the harvest come on that there was not sufficient preparation for it, even with all the knowledge of its vastness. There was over the west, somehow, a sentiment that the wheat would not be up to the usual standard.

The harvest in Oklahoma has grown mightily. Fifteen years ago there was not a white settler in the territory. Ten years ago not 5,000,000 bushels of wheat were raised in the whole area. This year more than 30,000,000 bushels were raised and large amounts of it produced on farms that did not cost the owners a cent. Little wonder that farms of 100 acres sell for \$5,000 to \$8,000 each. The average yield is often thirty to thirty-five bushels an acre, and the profits make the farmers well to do. Some of the large ranches farm the Indian lands on the adjoining reservations and have become wealthy.

In Kansas is another wheat wonder. The western third of the state has for ten years been reviled as the "seat of the busted boom." The land sold during the days of the middle nineties for \$1 an acre. Now such has been the added value given by the production of wheat and the raising of cattle that the same lands are worth \$5 to \$10 an acre. The first wheat ever sown in Ellis county was a field of ten acres, put in the ground in 1876. When it was ripe the question was, how could it be harvested? There was not a reaper within sixty miles. One day there came to the owner the head of a colony of Russians which had just arrived. "I will reap your wheat," he said. "How can you do it?"

"With our women." The owner of the field took up his offer, and the next day fifty Russian women came into the field. Each had a short sickle, and they cut and bound the wheat before the second sunset. In Ellis county this year 175,000 acres were in wheat. The yield was close to 2,000,000 bushels—200 bushels for every man, woman and child in the county. Thirty counties raise more than a million bushels each, and the total of the state is not far from 100,000,000 bushels.

The Nebraska harvest ends the winter wheat cutting. Then begins the spring wheat of the north. The northern part of Nebraska is almost entirely devoted to this sort of grain. The climate of the Dakotas is too severe for the wheat to live through the winter, hence the spring sowing. There the spring was backward, and the straw grew very short. There was fear for a time that the crop would be exceedingly light, but later rains have made it an average one in most sections. Nebraska will produce something like 70,000,000 bushels, but it is not yet ready to turn in its figures. The Nebraska wheat grower labors under greater disadvantages than his Kansas and Oklahoma brothers. In the more southern sections there is the milder winter to help, while the soil seems to be fitted over a considerable portion—known as the "wheat belt"—for giving a harvest of exceptional size and regularity. This is what Kansas has done for fourteen years:

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1890.....	25,351,314	1897.....	61,025,924

1891.....	25,351,314	1898.....	61,025,924
1892.....	24,183,953	1899.....	43,587,018
1893.....	24,837,323	1900.....	77,329,091
1894.....	28,305,700	1901.....	90,810,095
1895.....	18,001,040	1902.....	43,827,436
1896.....	27,754,889	1903 (est.)	100,000,000

There is a good profit in wheat growing. Recently the Kansas board of agriculture made exhaustive inquiries of the farmers of the west as to the expense of putting in a crop and harvesting it. These are the figures: Plowing, \$1; harrowing, 28 cents; seed and seedling, 95 cents; harvesting, \$1.48; thrashing, \$1.01; wear of tools, 27 cents; total, \$7.65. Thirteen bushels per acre at 60 cents will pay this—averages of thirty bushels are common. With 6,000,000 acres of wheat produced on this basis, selling for about 60 cents, even in the more remote sections, it is little wonder that the state has \$90,000,000 in its banks.

The selling of the western wheat is being revolutionized by the combinations of farmers who work in co-operation to thrash and market their grain. In order to evade the thrashers' charges they form companies and buy complete outfits—engines, separators, grain weighers, wind stackers and self feeders—and so do all their work at actual cost. Then, to avoid the profits of the elevators, they are forming co-operative companies for the handling and marketing of grain. They invest only \$100 each, and the profits are divided among all the members. They pay within 4 cents of the city prices and get the lowest rates on the railroads possible. One company working with a railway corporation tried to "freeze out" one of the farmers' companies. The farmers had wheat ready to ship, but no cars were furnished to them. They sent word to another railroad, and one morning when cars were ready a dozen trains went to work hauling wheat from the elevator to the cars. The shipments were made, and after that they had all the cars needed. The extent to which this plan of co-operation is growing over the west is remarkable, and it is thus that a large portion of the wheat will soon be handled. It is probably the most significant feature in the wheat growing of the plains region.

Many of the western states are making their own twine, a considerable item in the harvest. All the bundles are bound with it, and a vast sum is spent for this one portion of the harvest machinery. The convicts of the state prisons are put at the work of making the twine.

The harvest has gone on through, the long hot days. At night lanterns have been hung on the harness of the horses, and the reaping has continued. It is the rich season of the year for the prairie dweller. Little wonder that he enters on it so enthusiastically.

THREW AWAY HIS NOTES.

Scholar Destroyed Manuscript on Goethe to Issue Simple Edition.

Eight years of labor spent in collection of manuscripts and thousands of pages of notes written during his researches were thrown away when Professor James Taft Hatfield of Evanston, Ill., recently consigned to the wastebasket his voluminous manuscript work on Goethe's "Egmont."

After the accumulation of this vast amount of erudition with a view to publishing a new edition of the works of Goethe the Evanston professor threw aside the results of his labors and, using only the simplest notes, prepared a book which will be issued late in September.

"This is the most remarkable instance I know of," said a Chicago professor, "of a scholar's being willing to forego the tangible results of his study in order to present a clear and simple edition for students. This work of Professor Hatfield's will rival the Weimar edition."

Shooting Stars.

We should think of shooting stars as solid shot about the size of a cherry or cherry stone, each of them flying with 100 times the speed of a bullet as far as the orbit of Uranus, and returning to the earth's distance from the sun three times in a century, unless it strikes our atmosphere and is burned up in a flash.

VALUE OF MANCHURIA.

The Land of the Future, Says John Barrett.

MOST PROGRESSIVE PART OF CHINA

Increase of Population and Material Progress to Be More Noteworthy There Than Elsewhere in the Empire—Rapidly Developing Market For American Goods Assured—Why Russia Is a Formidable Competitor.

The Manufacturers' Record published recently an interview in regard to the significance of the opening of the new Manchurian ports with John Barrett, commissioner general to Asia of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. Mr. Barrett, who has recently been appointed United States minister to Argentina, was formerly United States minister to Siam and while in Asia made a careful study of the political and commercial conditions of China. He was in Manchuria in 1894, again in 1898 and last year made another visit there as the representative of the St. Louis exposition. In his statement, which he made at St. Louis, Mr. Barrett said:

"The importance of the enlarged commercial opening of Manchuria cannot be overestimated, especially in its bearing upon the market for the manufactured cotton goods of the south. Manchuria is sure to provide a rapidly developing market for all kinds of American manufactured products. It is my belief that northern China and Manchuria will always offer the best general market for American exports. It is the land of the future. It is the one portion of China where material progress and the increase of population will be more noteworthy than in any other portion of the empire."

"The present population of Manchuria, conservatively estimated, is approximately 6,000,000. It is not thickly settled, like most of the provinces of China proper. Wherever the traveler goes through Manchuria he is impressed with the opportunities for the growth of cities and towns, the improvement of the land and a general increase of population. The remarkable progress that this section has experienced during the last five years gives some idea of what will come in the future. There are cities of 25,000 population now where in 1892 there were small villages. There is no contradicting the fact that the construction of the Chinese Eastern railway has had much the same effect upon Manchuria as the building of the Northern Pacific had on the Dakotas, Montana, Oregon and Washington."

"It is interesting to note that the inhabitants of Manchuria and northern China seem not only to have taken a special liking to American cotton goods, but to have manifested a greater willingness to employ modern methods of life than the people of other portions of China. The rapid increase of the sales of cotton drills made largely by southern mills is proof of the popularity of these exports and a further evidence that the market for them in the future will be much greater than it is now. When I first visited Newchwang, some ten years ago, if I remember correctly the import of American goods amounted approximately to only 15 per cent of the total, as shown by the records of the imperial customs. When I went there five years later American imports had grown to nearly 60 per cent of the total. The last report by United States Consul Miller at Newchwang says that the present value of cotton goods coming through that port is \$12,180,000."

"He brings out one salient point which must not be forgotten, and that is that the Russian cotton manufacturers of central and southern Russia have their eyes on this wonderful market and are going to make every effort to capture it, assisted by low rates on the Transiberian railway and on the subsidized Russian commercial steamers plying regularly between the Black sea and gulf of Pechell. It is doubtful if the Transiberian railway, with its long overland haul, can ever give permanent rates that will compete with all water transportation from New York, New Orleans or San Francisco, but there is danger in the subsidized steamship competition. It will be a long time before the mills of Russia can make goods that will equal the American product in both quality and price, but a low freight rate is always a powerful leverage. In the meantime, however, before the cotton goods of Russia can be a great factor in the market, the American article should go on increasing its field of demand and its popularity, until it obtains a hold which cannot be taken away even by less cost of transportation."

Regarding Mukden and Tientsin Mr. Barrett says that their accessibility, under the head of open ports will mean much more in a few years than now.

The Cedar Tree.

No tree gives so great an expanse of shade as the cedar, and it never dies except from lightning stroke or the woodman's ax.



Is used in large quantities by the Augusta City Hospital, Augusta, Maine, as a strength-giving tonic and anti-malaria. It gives you strength to throw off the depressing effects of Summer. Your druggist sells Quinona.

PLANT EVOLUTION.

Cultivation Has Done Wonders For Fruit and Vegetables.

There are few more wrongly named things in the world than the Jerusalem artichoke. In the first place it never came from Jerusalem at all. And in the second it is not really an artichoke, but a sunflower with its tubers developed by cultivation.

Cultivation has done wonders for fruit and vegetables.

For instance, through its means peaches, apricots and nectarines have been developed from the almond, to which family all three fruits belong.

There is little apparent connection between the wild crab of the hedgerows and a Newtown pippin, but both are members of the same genus. Indeed, it is from this same wild crabapple that the whole of the 700 odd existing varieties of apples have been raised.

Technically speaking, too, the pear is an apple, and so are the medlar and the mountain ash, which latter is not an ash at all.

Is a turnip a cabbage? Yes, one variety at least of it is. This is the queer vegetable known as kohlrabi, which, although classed by scientists among the Brassica, or cabbage, family, has huge roots just like a turnip.

The cucumber is really a fruit and not a vegetable. The same remark applies to the tomato, which is really a fruit also.

The gooseberry is a currant. It is not the least like it in either appearance or flavor, yet both belong to the same family of Ribes.

The onion is a charming little flower, its various species bearing white, yellow, blue and rose colored blossoms, many produced in beautiful drooping clusters. Originally the onion was a flowering plant, but the cultivation of certain of its varieties has produced the now world famous vegetable.

When is a chestnut not a chestnut? When it is a horse chestnut. This is another of the curiosities of the classification of horticultural nomenclature. The horse chestnut is *Aesculus*, and the other kind *Castanea*.—Stray Stories.

ANIMAL SWIMMERS.

The Squirrel Is Very Swift and the Rabbit Is Oddly Awkward.

Almost all animals know how to swim without having to learn it. As soon as they fall into the water or are driven into it they instinctively make the proper motions and not only manage to keep afloat, but propel themselves without trouble.

Exceptions are the monkey, the camel, giraffe and llama, which cannot swim without assistance. Camels and llamas have to be helped across water, and giraffes and monkeys drown if they enter it. Now and then both of the latter species manage to cross waterways when they are driven to extremities, just as human beings occasionally can keep themselves afloat without through sheer flight.

A funny though able swimmer is the rabbit. He submerges his body with the exception of head and tail. The latter sticks away up into the air, and his hind legs make "soap suds" as he churns the water madly to get away. But with all his awkwardness he is a swift swimmer and is only beaten by the squirrel among the land animals.

The squirrel swims with his heavy tail sunk away down in the water and his head held high. He cleaves the waves like a duck, and a man in a row-boat has all he can do to keep abreast of the swimming squirrel.

One thing that none of the land living animals does is to dive. No matter how hard pressed a swimming deer, rabbit, squirrel or other purely terrestrial animal may be it will remain above water. But the muskrat, beaver, ice bear and otter dive immediately.

The Lawyer's Role.

"Ever since beginning the practice of law," said a Detroit lawyer, who begged that his name be suppressed, "I have made it a rule not to take cases in which I could not promise my client a percentage of gain over my fees. One day not long ago a business man came to me with a request to sue a debtor. I found it would cost far more than could be recovered and told him so. He was indignant and left vowing to get a lawyer to press the case regardless of expense."

"A few weeks later he came to me again. 'Well,' said he, 'I took your advice and saved \$250 by it. Now, I want you to take charge of all legal matters affecting the Blank corporation. Your retainer will be \$2,000 per year.' I took it. It is needless to say."—Detroit News.

Toad and Not a Toad.

One of the queerest reptiles in the world is the horned toad of Arizona. In the first place, though it looks like a toad and is so called, it isn't a toad at all, but a lizard. It lives nowhere save in the desert and feeds on hard shelled beetles and other insects.

One of the oddest things about the creature is its way of fighting. Two horned toads will meet and fight like bulls by butting, not apparently with any notion of killing each other, but each trying to turn its adversary over. The toad that is finally upset goes away humiliated and hides himself.

Breeding Trouble.

Bertie—I don't want to go to bed yet, sis. I want to see you and Mr. Shepherd play cards.

Lucie—You wicked boy to think we should do such a thing! We never do it. Bertie—But I heard mamma tell you to mind how you played your cards when Mr. Shepherd came!

Not Charged.

"Pardon me," said the smiling customer, "but is this mineral water charged?"

"Not any," replied the fair girl at the counter. "You pay the cashier."—Baltimore News.

CASSIUS CLAY'S DUELS.

Noted Kentuckian's Recollections of His Encounters.

BOWIE KNIFE A FAVORITE WEAPON

Desperate Fight With Sam Brown, the Man Selected to Kill Him—Outcome of His Battle With Turner. His Reasons For Calling Dr. DeClary.

As a duelist, always victorious, the late General Cassius Marcellus Clay, minister to Russia under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, noted abolitionist and author, was said to have been implicated in more encounters and to have killed more men than any other fighter living.

When he was asked not long ago to tell about his first fight he said it was with a rival for the hand of Miss Warfield. When the wedding day of the young woman and the general was approaching the rival, Dr. DeClary, wrote to her family a letter abusing the successful suitor. The general sought him out, with a second, and gave him a cowhiding. Then he sent a challenge, but DeClary, after failing to respond, committed suicide.

He next recalled the case of Tom Marshall. The Clays and the Marshalls had been at feud for a long time. Tom, according to General Clay, would not fight when challenged to do so while they were both fighting against the Mexicans. Instead of agreeing to a duel, Tom jumped into the river and tried to drown himself.

It was during his campaign for congress against Wickliffe that General Clay had his bloodiest encounter, in which his only weapon was a bowie knife. He once told the story to a newspaper man in these words:

"During the campaign Wickliffe introduced my wife's name into one of his speeches. I challenged him and we fired at ten paces. Both of us missed, and I raised my pistol up into the air and demanded a second fire. The seconds would not permit this and we left the grounds without a reconciliation or an apology on either side."

"Well, Wickliffe here had the worst of the fight, and during the canvass for congress I was making a very good opposition to him, much to the disgust of the proslavery party. He had a handbill which he read during his speech. We had our speeches together, and when he brought out this bill I always arose and asked if I might interrupt him. He would politely consent, and I would then say the handbill he had read was untrue and had been proved so."

"The proslavery men got tired of this, and they decided to kill me. They sent for Sam Brown, who was one of the most noted bullies in Kentucky. It is said that he had had forty fights and had never lost a battle. Brown came, and he and Wickliffe, a fellow named Jacob Ashton and Ben Wood, a police bully, held a consultation at which they loaded a pistol which Brown was to use on me the next day. I knew nothing of this, and I had not my dueling pistol with me. I interrupted Wickliffe, as usual, and as I did so Brown struck me with his umbrella and told me that my statement was a lie."

"I saw at once that it meant fight, and when I recognized Brown I knew it meant a fight to the death. I had a long, sharp bowie knife in the breast of my coat and I jerked this out, but before I could strike, Brown's friends grabbed my arms from behind and handed me back about fifteen feet from Brown. Brown now pulled his revolver and told them to get out of the way and let him kill me. The crowd got back and I stood alone. Brown had his pistol pointed at me and I started toward him. I could see him looking along the barrel of the revolver. He took aim and waited until he thought I was near enough to give him a sure shot and then fired. I felt the ball strike me in the breast and I thought it had gone through me, and I determined to kill him if I could before I died. I came down on his head with a tremendous blow of the bowie knife, but did not split open the skull. I struck him again and again and stunned him so that he was not able to fire. With one cut of the knife I sliced his nose right in two, so that it separated in the middle, and came out as flat as a pancake. With another blow I cut off his ear so that it hung by a shred, and with a third I put out his eye. The conspirators now seized me and I was struck with hickory sticks and chairs."

"I broke loose from my captors and again made out of my way, picked him up and threw him over a stone fence about seven feet high, and this ended the fight. Though I was the assaulted party, they afterward tried me for mayhem, and at his trial Brown confessed the conspiracy and Henry Clay defended me. Of course I was not convicted."

Although General Clay never traveled without a brace of pistols in his satchel, his favorite weapon was a bowie knife, which he always carried concealed under his coat. During a fight at a political meeting once he was stabbed in the lung. He drew his bowie knife and rushed upon a man named Turner, who had been responsible for the outbreak. The crowd got out of his way and he found a clear path to the man who had incited the riot. With a shout of anger, he plunged the knife into the man's abdomen, and then, exclaiming "I die for my country," he fell fainting to the floor. He was carried home, and for many days hung between life and death. Upon the day that he was able for the first time to leave his bed the man whom he had stabbed died.

CURE FOR HAY FEVER.

Rickett & Wells Say Hyomei Will Give Relief—Sold Under Guarantee.

The season for hay fever is almost at hand and many people feel that they will be obliged to leave town. In order to avoid the sneezing, watery eyes and other annoying symptoms of this disagreeable summer disease.

Rickett & Wells wish to announce that when Hyomei is used, either as a preventive or cure, there will be no hay fever. We advise the use of Hyomei daily for two or three weeks before the usual time for the annual appearance of hay fever. In this way, the attack will be prevented. If, however, the preventive treatment was not started soon enough and the disease comes on, use Hyomei six or seven times daily, and also rub Hyomei Balm thoroughly into the nostrils both morning and night. This treatment will relieve at once and give a speedy and permanent cure.

Hyomei actually brings into your own home, a climate filled with ozone and healing balsams, the same air that one breathes at the White Mountains or other health resorts.

There is no stomach doing when Hyomei is used. It is Nature's own method for curing all diseases of the respiratory organs, and is breathed through a small pocket inhaler that accompanies every outfit, so that the medicated air reaches the minutest air cells, killing all germs and soothing and healing the irritated mucous membrane.

It is the one treatment for hay fever where Rickett & Wells guarantee to refund the money if it does not give satisfaction. All who are subject to hay fever should begin its use at once so as to prevent the disease.

REPRODUCING BIRD SONGS.

Novel Plan For Securing Graphophone Records of Their Notes.

Based on experiments conducted by Professor Sylvester D. Judd a project is mooted among scientific men to secure graphophone records of the songs of birds, the roars and cries of mammals and all available animal notes for the purpose primarily of assisting nature study in American schools, says the Saturday Evening Post. Dr. Judd inaugurated the work by securing the songs of several species of birds. Meeting with some difficulty in obtaining the recording cylinder necessary for his purpose, he succeeded in manufacturing one himself and then patiently taught a captive brown thrasher to sing into the horn. At first the sound of the revolving apparatus disconcerted the thrasher. Removing the recording style, the scientist let the cylinder revolve indefinitely until the bird became accustomed to the whirr. After a little the thrasher, known also as the brown thrush, resumed its singing, and then the graphophone was adjusted to secure a record. From a near by hiding place the ornithologist controlled the revolutions of the cylinder by means of a wire, shutting off the current the moment the thrasher's song became weak or faltering. In this way was secured a perfect record of the bird's exquisite melody. Its volume and timbre were pronounced faultless by the American Ornithologists' union, before whose session the graphophone record was produced.

With equal success Dr. Judd has been experimenting with other birds, and his achievements are attracting attention in the scientific world. The educational possibilities of the undertaking are generally conceded. Nature study in schools just now is receiving more attention than ever before in history, particularly along lines of direct economic interest. Now that many species of valuable birds are threatened with extermination it is regarded as especially important that the growing generation be made conversant with American bird life. Students taught from childhood the sounds of birds faithfully reproduced by graphophones in the schoolroom would be able instantly to recognize various species singing in the woods and fields.

Biggest Picture in the World.

Georges Bertrand has just finished the largest picture in the world, writes the Paris correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald. The subject is the funeral of Carnot. It was ordered in 1895 by the state for the historic gallery of Versailles. It measures 150 square yards. The artist built an immense shed especially for the work. The canvas contains 100 portraits, including those of Casimir Perier, Felix Faure, numerous ministers and Lord Dufferin.



"sassafras," hops and all them roots they make it of. 'Long back when I was a boy we used to fetch a lot of sassafras from the woods every Spring—knew they was healthy, ye know—but my! what a heap of work! and 'twant a bit better than Williams' either. Beats all how they do it I mus' say. Yes sir, its helping the temperance cause ev'ry day, too; folks have to drink somethin' this pecky hot weather and Williams' Root Beer can't hurt a baby."

Williams' Root Beer
WILLIAMS & CARLETON CO., Hartford, Conn.
Makers of Williams' Flavouring Extracts.